

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1897.

NUMBER 7

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Subscribed capital. £1,500,000
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IMPERIAL.

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For invalids and convalescents Theresopolis is unquestionably the best resort in the neighborhood of Rio de Janeiro. It is higher and drier than either Petropolis or Nova Friburgo, and has long been considered favorable for those suffering from weak lungs.

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(Cottages)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely renovated, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving sun and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden, has larger, comfortable rooms, newly and well provided, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

It possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid tables for vice à la banquets.

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The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved.

As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

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"APENTA,"

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APERIENT WATER.

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As a safe, ordinary, and gentle aperient. For occasional or habitual constipation. For persons inclined to inflammation, congestion, and gouty disorder.

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Ordinary Dose:—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

Most efficacious when mixed with an equal quantity of hot water.

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The Best Natural Aperient Water.

"The Lancet" says:—

"A much-esteemed purgative water."

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"A Natural Water. Artificially-made waters exhibiting approximately the same saline composition are not so beneficial as those derived from natural sources."

"APENTA,"

The Best Natural Aperient Water.

"The British Medical Journal" says:—

"Affords those guarantees of uniform strength and composition which have long been wanting in the best known waters."

"Agreeable to the palate."

"Exceptionally efficacious."

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The Best Natural Aperient Water.

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"Constant as regards its general characteristics."

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"Unique amongst strong purgative waters."

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Largo do Paço No. 1

Estado do Rio de Janeiro

tried to force the R. F. A. to make
 gifts made, not by it, but by other and
 by foreign companies. And beca

the United States was signed at Washington on the 10th inst. This is the longest far taken in the direction of arbitral means of settling international disputes and can not fail to reflect great credit upon the American Government.

RIO DE JANEIRO

D.R. S. J. N. K. E. L. L.

DER DRUMMER.

Who puts up at der pest hotel,
Und takes his eyes on der schell,
Und der frankins ents a schwell?
Der Drummer.

Who wash it comes indim min schtäre,
Drives down his pumles on der vloer,
Und neder schlops to slint der doer?
Der Drummer.

Who dukes me py der hamt und say
"Hans Pfeiffer, how you vas to-day?"
Und goes for peesness right away?
Der Drummer.

Who spreads his zamples in a trice
Und dells me stook, und see how nice?
Und says I gets a der bottom price?
Der Drummer.

Who says der tings vas eggstra vine—
"Vrom Scharmany, ubon der Rhines—
Und sheats me den ilmes ank of mine?
Der Drummer.

Who dells how sheep der goats vas bought,
Moorh less us vot I gubhl infort,
But lets slem go, is der schort?
Der Drummer.

Who carrauts all der goots to suit
Der customers ubon his route,
Und ven dey gonns dey vas no goot?
Der Drummer.

Who gonns around ven I been out,
Drinks up mine hier, und cuts mine kramt,
Und kiss Katrina in der mont?
Der Drummer.

Who ven he comes again dis way
Vill heir vat Pfeiffer has to say,
Und mit a plack eye goes away?
Der Drummer.

From The Lancet

ENGLISH ABOARD.

It is astonishing to note with what astuteness English travellers on the Continent maintain English habits, however unsuited they may be to their surroundings. Under the broiling sun of Italy or Spain we find English travellers asking for a grilled steak or roast beef. Of course the steak is tough, tasteless, and indigestible, the *emulsion* raw in the centre though burnt outside, nasty in flavour, and leathery in substance, thus constituting the most unsuitable article of diet that could be taken under the circumstances. Then the Englishman will pay 1s. 3d. for a 41. bottle of English ale which is far too heavy and alcoholic for the climate, instead of drinking the pure wine of the country that is supplied without stint and gratuitously at all meals. These British peculiarities have done much to destroy the advantages of foreign travel and to render the better known hotels, which are frequented by English families, as expensive as the hotels in England. The experienced Continental traveller, who has learnt to do at Rome as the Romans do, very carefully avoids the hotels frequented by the English. He is, consequently, treated with much greater civility, is fed on dishes which the natives know how to cook and which the experience of centuries has proved to be better suited to the climate, and economises something like 50 per cent. on the cost of living. On the other hand, he may have to content himself with a very small washing-basin (the introduction of English habits in the matter of personal ablution is much needed), and the drainage of the hotel may leave much to be desired; nevertheless, even in this last particular improvements are being effected every day.

In one respect a retrograde tendency has been manifested abroad, notably in France. Efforts are made to exclude English medical practitioners from foreign health resorts. This narrow-minded policy will, of course, result in keeping away English tourists, and especially English invalids. The towns in question are bound to lose considerably, for such measures will check the influx of English gold. The hotel and bathing-house proprietors should enter a strong protest against any such legislation. They have incurred considerable expense so as to improve their drainage in the hope of attracting English visitors, but this outlay will be useless if there are no English practitioners on the spot. The presence also of English medical men might be of advantage in helping by their advice the local authorities to raise sanitary conditions to the English level of excellence. Unfortunately in this respect English practitioners abroad have sometimes been themselves to blame. They have not sought to associate with their fellow-practitioners who were natives of

the country. They have taken no interest in local administrative matters. They have behaved as strangers in a strange land instead of seeking to fraternise with the natives and participate in their efforts. Thus jealousies have arisen where common interest should have cemented strong friendships. This has helped to strengthen the outcry against foreign medical men, and while some English practitioners abroad have known how to render themselves very popular with the native practitioners and the local authorities, others, on the contrary, seem to be unpopular.

From The Montevideo Times, Feb'y 6th.

A GOOD IDEA.

In a recent article, the *Times of Argentina* comments in plain but necessary terms on the frequent attacks made by the Argentine government on foreign enterprise and investment in the republic and on the notion with which the governing classes seem inclined that the foreigner has no rights except to invest and to work in order to assist the native to live in idleness and collect taxes levied on the enterprise, industry and capital of others. Its remarks are entirely applicable to the state of the Plate, and it concludes with the following suggestion, which we heartily endorse:—

"The very last thing these people (the Argentines) are prepared to take into account is the fact that it is industry, thrift, enterprise and dogged perseverance which makes the foreigner successful, while the Argentine insists on luxurious idleness and active disrepute. Even in this favoured climate nature exerts some little work for the privilege of eating, and will insist on the effect of competition on prices, but the Argentine of the governing guild thinks he is above nature's laws. Of course nature will triumph in the end but in the meantime the abominable objectionable person may make things exceedingly unpleasant for other people. Therefore it is the duty of other people to defend themselves. It is time that some organised action was taken on the part of those who have invested money in railways, banks, telegraph companies, tramways, and a hundred other things in this country. It is a case of 'United we stand, divided we fall.' The small minority of professional politicians who govern this country can, apparently, understand no argument based on abstract justice. Their business is to extract money in the form of taxes from the workers of the land, whom they hold in subjection because they have usurped the reins of government and the instruments of justice. They can, therefore, be brought to reason only by a protest sufficiently powerful to threaten them with loss of power to extract money. In view of the signs of the times we would advise the representatives of British capital invested here to meet and discuss the situation fully, make the state of affairs fully known at home and let action be taken to meet the necessities of the case. Patience has ceased to be a virtue; it is time that the iron hand under the velvet of the glove was beginning to be felt."

The United States Consul in Pasa del Norte, in Mexico, in the course of a recent report, refers to certain Mormon colonies in that country. There are, in all, ten of these colonies in northern Mexico—nine in the state of Chihuahua and one in Sonora. In the lower valleys the colonies raise cattle, fruit, and in the mountainous districts they grow grain and breed sheep. They also engage in the lumber trade, and own four saw mills, besides carrying on tanning, shoe and harness making, ramming and drying fruit, and making furniture and tinware. They trade a good deal with the Mexicans, who flock from all directions to the Mormon shops, travelling with their pack trains and mule and ox teams hundreds of miles, in order to lay in provisions and other supplies. Many of the colonists buy and sell Chihuahua and Sonora cattle. The chief markets for the Mormon produce are at present the names of Corralitos and Sahinal, while in Chihuahua city they find a ready market for their milk, cows and rammed goods.—*European Mail.*

A very smart piece of engineering work was accomplished early on Sunday morning on the Great Eastern railway, under the direction of the engineer of the company. Not only was a bridge removed, but, by the same operation, another one was pulled in its place. Over the River Lea, at Tottenham, was an iron bridge of 400 feet long, weighing two tons, and it has been replaced by one 84 feet 9 inches long, weighing 130 tons. The new structure had been erected on cross staging side by side with the old, and the first work was to cut the old bridge at both ends and raise it bodily 18 inches, so that it could be mounted on wheels, in a similar way to the new bridge. Then the two were hauled along until the new bridge occupied the place of the old. This was successfully accomplished by eight o'clock in the morning, the hauling having been completed in exactly an hour. Then the new bridge had to be raised for the removal of the wheels. This was done by a huge travelling crane, and the new viaduct was gently lowered into its place. The permanent way was restored, and the first train passed over the bridge at 2.30 p.m. The ordinary traffic was not resumed until 4.30 p.m., but solely because previous arrangements had been made to that effect, on their part, the engineers were ready at least three hours before the appointed time.—*Transport, London, Jan. 22.*

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1897.

THE renewal of the quarantine propaganda at Buenos Aires merits more than a word of condemnation; it should be met with a vigorous protest from the Brazilian government and from the steamship companies. These quarantine restrictions are nothing but outrageous speculations in the interests of lazaretto contractors. They are not only unnecessary, but are not even justified by the shadow of a valid excuse. We have no fever epidemic here, nothing but a few sporadic cases, and there is no danger whatever. And we dare affirm that the so-called "suspected" cases recently reported, have not even a resemblance to yellow fever. The youngsters sent out to visit the shipping in the port of Buenos Aires, are not men of experience and sound judgment, and their decisions are absolutely worthless. They would not know a case of yellow fever were they to see it. As a rule, they do not know enough of medicine to diagnose even the simplest ailments. They are given a political appointment simply because of the salary and because they could not earn a decent living by their own efforts. And to such men is given the power to order steamers and passengers into quarantine and to disorganize the commercial intercourse of this coast! It is quite time the wretched business were stopped. Let all this sanitary inspection foolishness be stopped, and let the Argentines devote themselves to practical sanitary work as they did last year. The Martin Garcia contractor can earn his living in some other way, and the sanitary inspectors might be pensioned if it is really necessary that the government should support them.

THE recent case of lynching at Araraquara, São Paulo, has aroused not only widespread indignation in that state, but has also stirred up political complications of an unexpected character. No special interest in the affair has been shown here in Rio de Janeiro, but in São Paulo the excitement was intense during the past week. Public meetings have been held at many places and the police and certain political chiefs have been roundly denounced. Even the government organs have been driven to express their regrets and to denounce an act so barbarous that it promises to discredit the good name of the state. From all that we can gather, the facts are as follows:—The Carvalho family is prominent and influential in the district about Araraquara, and one of its prominent members is Theodoro de Carvalho, chief of police and secretary of interior under the last state administration. The local representative of the family, Joaquim Antonio de Carvalho, is said to have been a man of arbitrary and violent temper, and as the political leader in that district, exercised almost despotic sway. Rozendo de Brito was a popular and respectable young pharmacist in Araraquara, some 22 or 23 years of age, who was esteemed for his courage and devotion during the fever epidemic of last year. Although the town authorities and almost every

one else ran away, he remained at his post and kept the pharmacy open. A dispute between himself and Joaquim de Carvalho led the latter to assault him with a cane. Brito's uncle tried to separate the two men, and was thus drawn into the quarrel. In his confusion and to defend himself from the blows of his antagonist, young Brito drew a revolver and shot him, causing his death. He was of course arrested and imprisoned, as was his uncle also. The Carvahofamily then took the matter up privately, and with the result that the prison was broken into by an armed party of about 300 men, the police force there making no opposition whatever, and the two unfortunate men were dispatched with knives and clubs in a most barbarous manner. It is openly said by the São Paulo papers that a letter exists which incriminates Theodoro de Carvalho in the affair. The authorities, however, are moving very cautiously, as Theodoro de Carvalho is a political influence in the state, and the family is a large one. Possibly some humble scape-goat may be found to sacrifice and thus appease popular indignation, but it is unlikely that the real authors of the crime will ever be punished. For a time, however, the partisan government of Dr. Campos Salles will be embarrassed, and the *partido republicano federal* will be anxious.

THE JACOBIN PROCESSION.

As had been announced, a jacobin procession went on Tuesday, the 9th inst., anniversary of the battle of Armagh, to the Marly cemetery, though it is difficult to see why the jacobins should wish to celebrate a day in which 5000 of their soldiers were partly defeated by 500 revolutionists and narrowly escaped sustaining a complete and decisive disaster.

At the cemetery there were made several speeches, including that of the official orator, Capt. Gomes de Castro, who, it will be remembered, was put under arrest in July, 1895, for having caused the conflict of the government and of his superior officers in connection with Marshal Floriano Peixoto's funeral. In this speech he explained to his hearers that the republic has thus far proved a failure because no worthy successor of Benjamin Constant has yet appeared.

In the procession the official and military elements largely predominated. There were two bands of military music, representatives of Vice-President Manoel Victorino and his ministers of the government of the state of Rio de Janeiro, of the municipal government of this city and of various military and civil branches and officers of the army and of the so-called patriotic battalions. Public employees were permitted to disport themselves from their offices, which were, consequently, virtually closed during the day.

In view of the well-known character of some of the prominent promoters of the celebration, of what had occurred on similar occasions and of reports that had reached the editors of the *Liberdade* and *Correio da Tarde* and had been by them transmitted to the police authorities, it was expected that the demonstrations would not terminate without disturbances. The apprehensions in this respect were not unfounded, for a body of rioters, who had taken part in the procession, guarded the streets for some time and finally, about 6 o'clock p.m., with shouts of "Long live Morcillo Cesar" and the memory of Floriano Peixoto's funeral, the editorial offices of these two papers, fortunately the editors of the *Correio da Tarde* had followed the advice which had been received from the chief of police when they were threatened with an attack at the time of Morcillo Cesar's arrival from Santa Catharina. They had provided themselves with arms and ammunition and the rioters who were in the office at the time were consequently able to repulse the assailants who did not succeed in reaching the upper part of the building.

In terminating this brief account of the jacobin celebration on Tuesday we cannot refrain from referring to the censurable conduct of the government. Last November, when ladies belonging to the best society in this city, to whom it would be absurd to attribute riotous intentions, went to strew flowers on the graves of revolutionists, they were illegally charged from entering the Paqueta cemetery by troops sent by the government for that purpose. And yet to a jacobin celebration, ending, as was to be expected, in disorderly demonstrations, the government did not hesitate to lend its countenance, even going so far as to cause itself to be represented in the procession. This is a significant symptom of the wretched state of affairs now prevailing in Brazil.

The death rate in the city of New York was reduced to a fraction over 21 per thousand last year through improved treatment of infectious diseases and better supervision of tenement houses. It was over 23 per thousand the previous year.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The 16th battalion of infantry arrived at Bahia on the 11th inst.

—Maj. Zeboroni de Brito is vice-president of the Bahia military club.

—Another party of the soldiers wounded in the fight at Canudos arrived at Bahia on the 10th inst.

—Subscriptions have been opened in S. Paulo for the families of the two prisoners who were lynched at Araraquara.

—Moreira Cesar boastfully telegraphs from Queimadas to the minister of war that his only fear is that Antonio Conselheiro will not wait for him at Canudos.

—On the 11th inst. the 9th battalion of infantry left Bahia for Queimadas for the purpose of taking part in the operations against Antonio Conselheiro.

—A detachment of 200 men belonging to the 26th battalion of infantry left Aracaju for Simão Dias on the 8th inst. The battalion left 50 men at Aracaju.

—In Bahia it was reported on the 12th inst. that Antonio Conselheiro's followers had disbanded and abandoned Canudos. The report, however, was contradicted.

—It is reported from Salto, Uruguay, that 200 Uruguayan refugees have been pirating the streets in Quarilim, armed and protected by the Brazilian authorities.

—In passing through Rio Claro and S. Carlos do Pinhal on his return to Araraquara the district judge was cheered by the crowds assembled at the railway stations.

—The movement of the epidemic hospital at Pousaungga, São Paulo, week before last, shows that the fever epidemic there is much worse than generally supposed. There were 4 cases under treatment at the beginning of the week, 10 new cases were admitted, 4 were discharged cured, 4 died, and 6 remained under treatment at the end of the week.

—The total amount collected in aid of the widow and children of the late Rev. Cecil F. Luckman, who died of yellow fever at Bahia, reached 11,278\$720 on the 31st ult., of which Bahia contributed 9,778\$520 and Rio 1,500\$000. Other places are still to be heard from.

—It is stated that Rozendo de Brito and Manoel de Brito, while they were kept in prison at Araraquara before being lynched, were very badly treated by the prison authorities.

—In the S. Paulo papers the mother of Rozendo de Brito has published an article in which she claims that her son, having been attacked by Dr. Carvalho, killed him in self defence.

—It was only in consequence of the earnest insistence of Governor Campos Salles and of his solemn promise to maintain the supremacy of the law that the district judge consented to return to Araraquara.

—It is stated that recently large numbers of fanatics, not only from different parts of Bahia, but also from the states of Sergipe, Ceará and Piauí, have left their homes for the purpose of joining Antonio Conselheiro.

—It is stated that Araraquara, São Paulo, the scene of the recent lynching, has been abandoned by nearly all the population. Even the prosecuting attorney took to his heels and his place of abode was unknown for some time.

—We very much regret to state that Christopher Columbus was locked up in the São Paulo jail one day last week for robbing passengers' luggage on the Paulista railway. This shows how easy it is for a great man to fall into disgrace.

—Learning that Barão de Gernombach had instructed the overseer of his plantation to furnish cattle to the troops of Col. Moreira Cesar, Antonio Conselheiro sent to the baron's plantation some of his men who seized all the cattle they could find.

—The São Paulo positivists are greatly shocked by the Araraquara lynching and fear it will damage the reputation of the republic. The murders in Rio Grande, Santa Catharina, Paraná and even in the vicinity of this capital, have never yet aroused such a protest from these tender hearts.

—According to late telegrams, Col. Moreira Cesar is hurrying on preparations for attacking Conselheiro. He was waiting at Queimadas for the 16th battalion, with which he proposed to go to Monte Santo, and thence march against Conselheiro with his whole force. With the resources at his command, it is difficult to believe that he will fail to crush the poor, unarmed fanatics gathered about Conselheiro. Clubs and stones are of very little use against Mausers.

—Indignation meetings were held in São Paulo on the 11th inst. for the purpose of protesting against the lynching of the two prisoners at Araraquara. A committee was appointed to call on Governor Campos Salles and ask him to cause justice to be done. He answered that he had already taken steps for this purpose. Among the crowds on the streets the cry of "Long live the monarchy and death to the republic" was repeatedly heard. The crowds were dispersed by mounted police.

—The apparent connivance of the police at the lynching of two prisoners at Araraquara has excited much indignation in S. Paulo. At Rio Claro and S. Carlos do Pinhal crowds, assembled at the railway stations, hissed the commander of the force, Col. Lucidoro, as he passed on a train on his way to the capital, where he has been placed under arrest at the police headquarters. At the S. Paulo station a large crowd awaited the arrival of the train and it is thought that serious consequences would have ensued if Lucidoro had been found. The authorities, however, had taken the precaution to cause him to leave the train at the station of Agua Branca.

—The Associação Commercial of Bahia has passed resolutions endorsing the administration of Gov. Luiz Vianna.

—Gen. Innocencio Galvão is reported to have written a letter approving of the organization of the military club at Bahia.

—It appears that Col. Moreira Cesar has displayed extraordinary activity in reaching Queimadas. Thus far the way has been open. —A telegram from Macéio states that on the night of the 7th inst. policemen threatened to destroy the office of the opposition journal Nacional.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Capt. Francisco Junior, who commended the cashists that murdered Frederic Haensel in November, 1892, is reported to have been recently killed near Cerro Chato.

A telegram to the *Correio do Povo* states that a cashist meeting held at Livramento for choosing candidates for the state legislature was attended by only two voters.

Lieut. Col. José Carlos Pinto has taken command of Castilhos' military brigade.

Telegrams from S. Borja state that persons arrested by the police have disappeared without the public's being able to learn what has become of them.

The *Reforma*, of Porto Alegre, sharply criticizes Vice-President Manoel Vitorino for causing himself to be represented in the Jacobin procession on the 9th inst.

At Venâncio Aires the police has seized 96 Mauser rifles belonging to a workmanship club.

Col. Torres Ipanema, the new director of the military school, in taking office made a speech intimating that he had been sent there by the government for the purpose of making proposals for republican doctrines.

Raimundo Barcellos, Pinheiro Machado and Borges de Medeiros are said to be candidates for the office of governor of the state.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The receipts and shipments of merchandise at the stations of the Central railway in this city amounted last month to 62,123 tons.

—Travellers on the São Paulo section of the Central railway should beware of the Tambatê restaurant. It apparently makes a business of swindling passengers, charging double what it should.

—Beginning with the 14th the director of the Central railway has established a better service for the transportation of cattle to the Santa Cruz abattoir, by which he expects to bring down not less than 700 head a day.

—The traffic receipts of the Sorocabana railway from May 1, 1895, to Dec. 31, 1896, amounted to 886,038\$60 and the operating expenses to 6,325,901\$207. The board of directors estimates the receipts for the present year at 10,000,000\$.

—The *Journal do Brazil* of the 9th says that a commission of Belgians, composed of L. Franke, banker, and engineers Adrien and Blandel, were at the headquarters of the Central railway on the previous day, where they were studying the maps of road, its receipts and expenditures, etc. The *Journal* hears that they stand no chance of getting the property because they demand an interest guarantee.

—There was another bad accident on the Santa Thereza electric line at about 4 p. m. on the 10th inst., a train escaping the control of a green motor-man just below the Vista Alegre hotel, jumping the track on a curve and smashing through a wall on the edge of an ugly precipice. The train brought up against a tree, which saved it from going down the bank. The company should drill its new men on the level and not on the declivities.

—Some years ago the government illegally granted the concession of the railway from Macaé to Rio Bonito. The owners of the concession went to law and obtained a judgment against the government, which has recently succeeded in effecting a compromise reducing the claim from 3,000,000\$ to 600,000\$, as we announced in a recent issue. This should teach the government to be less arbitrary in its action.

COFFEE NOTES

—We are glad to hear that the coffee plantations in Juiz de Fora are giving splendid results, and so next year the fruit will be cultivated on a large scale in the northern provinces. —*Spot and Future*, Buenos Aires.

—Some of the prominent planters in the northern districts of São Paulo, those served by the Paulista and Mogiana railways, will be much diminished. The reports from the new districts in the southern part of the state, those served by the Sorocabana railway, are still highly favorable.

LOCAL NOTES

—The treaty between Brazil and Japan was formally ratified in Paris during the past week.

—The meeting for organizing Barão de Miracema's party will be held in this city on the 6th prox.

—Hurrah for Greece! The only country in Europe whose humanity is superior to its selfishness!

—It is interesting to note how the theories of Brazilian republicans in regard to the liberty of the press have changed since Nov. 15, 1889.

—At the offices of the *Liberdade* and *Gazeta de Notícias* subscriptions have been opened for the families of the two men who were lynched at Araraquara.

—The minister of justice has annulled the election of three deputies to the Junta Commercial and ordered a new election to be held within 30 days.

—The adjutant-general has finally issued orders for the return to the arsenal of the guns posted at various points on the shore line during the revolt.

—At the casa de detenção on Thursday four prisoners unsuccessfully attempted to make a hole in the prison wall for the purpose of effecting their escape.

—On Friday there were noisy complaints among the prisoners at the casa de detenção on account of the bad quality of the food that is furnished to them.

—The police made an attempt last week to clear Rua do Ouvidor of the loafers who are in the habit of blocking the street at the corner of Rua de Gonçalves Dias.

—It was reported last week that the minister of industry and the chief of police had tendered their resignation. In both instances the report has been contradicted.

—The government has dismissed the administrator and assistant administrator of the casa de detenção, where a disturbance among the prisoners recently occurred.

—The executive has nominated Dr. Nuno de Andrade director of the new department of public health. The new director was formerly chief of the health service of this port.

—From some of the most important houses on Rua do Ouvidor Juci Reis has obtained documents certifying to his good conduct and he wishes the police to let him alone.

—Two men wearing naval uniforms broke into a house in Encantado and gravely wounded its occupant with knife and razor. It is thus the armed force defends the republic!

—On Friday the purchase of a second-hand desk took place at the drawers on account of a current book of a depositor of the government savings bank with the entry of a deposit of 500\$.

—The *partido republicano federal*, organized by Boss Glycerio, celebrated its first anniversary on the 12th. We are not advised that the executive was officially represented at the festivity.

—The commission appointed by the minister of marine to examine the memorials at Barbacena, which it is proposed to purchase for a hospital, left for that place on the 12th inst.

—Seeing that it will not do to let the Turks do any more slaughtering in Crete, these so-called Christian nations of Europe now propose to absorb the island themselves. Their sense of justice is a strange one, surely!

—The government has accepted the resignation of Judge Américo de Campos and has replaced him with Dr. Colômbio da Cunha, who was federal judge in the state of Rio de Janeiro, where he distinguished himself in the recent Campos election.

—It is said that President Prudente de Moraes is steadily improving in health at Theropopolis. He is able to take long walks daily. Nothing is yet decided in regard to his return to Rio, but it is thought he will not return before the end of the hot season.

—On Wednesday the supreme court annulled the sentence of the Rio de Janeiro court which had convicted judge Alcides Lima of exceeding the limits of his functions in refusing to execute Julio de Castilhos' jury law. That jury law, then, must be unconstitutional.

—Last week it was discovered that a fictitious firm, calling itself Eignmont, Taveira & Co., had succeeded in obtaining merchandise under false pretences, from several houses in this city. The creditors of the firm stated that the Minister Rodrigues Alves and Visconde de Gahy were silent partners.

—It was reported last week that Dr. Eudes de Souza, at the head of operatives of the mint, intended to attack the offices of the *Gazeta da Tarde* and *Liberdade* for the purpose of capturing the arms and ammunition said to be stored there. It is stated that he threatens to prosecute those papers for publishing the report.

—It is a small matter, but if the municipal authorities, or the police, will compel the trolley-drivers in the Largo do Cariaca to remain in one particular place it will be greatly appreciated by the people crossing that square to take the bonds. Their constant driving about this crowded little square is a source of great annoyance.

—The *Republica* says that it is doubtful whether there is any ground for thinking that the law protects the liberty of the press that seeks to undermine the institutions of the country. In theory there may be some doubt on the subject, but in practice there is none at all: the law does not protect the liberty of the opposition press, even if the latter does not seek to undermine those institutions.

—The alleged robbery of the jewelry store of Benjamin Colucci in this city some weeks ago is lending to some very curious developments. Nearly all the native journals are accusing Colucci of connivance in the removal of the jewelry, and the *Journal do Commercio* even goes back to an event in Colucci's career, that of his arrest in 1885 for attempting to smuggle jewels into the country, to show what a bad man he is.

—During the revolution João Dabovich, an American subject, residing on Morro do Castello, was arbitrarily arrested by the government. His life was threatened and he was incarcerated in a convict prison. Released on June 30, 1894, without having been tried, he returned to his home, which he found had been robbed of all its contents. He has applied for compensation and the papers relating to his claim have been sent by the war department to the solicitor-general of the republic, who is requested to report thereon.

—On Saturday the supreme court sustained the decision of the S. Paulo tribunal of justice which had denied a writ of habeas corpus to Dr. Eduardo Prado and other monarchists. Five judges voted in favor of issuing the writ. The extreme partisans in the court voted against the issue of a writ.

In view of the *Republica's* demand that the offices of the *Liberdade* and *Gazeta da Tarde* shall be searched and the arms taken therefrom, the *Liberdade* contends that it is not illegal to have weapons at one's house and states that it is a well-known fact that Marshal Floriano Peixoto used to have a piece of artillery and ammunition at his house at Pedregulho. One of the editors of the *Republica* likewise is known to have had a revolver, which he not only carried with impunity, but actually used it in the midst of a crowd at the Central railway station. Neither Floriano nor Meleiros e Albuquerque were molested for having arms in their possession.

—When the Jacobins returned from their festivities at Marquês on the 9th, they stopped in front of the office of the *Gazeta da Tarde* and began shooting with the object of provoking the parties connected with that paper. Someone replied with a shot which displeased all them, and they thereupon invaded the office, attacking its inmates, destroying furniture, tearing up papers, etc. The police soon appeared, however, and order was restored. One of the Tiradentes crowd was slightly injured by an inkstand which was thrown at him.

—Another retired legislator, ex-deputy Luiz de Andrade, has been provided for. It is said that he is to be nominated inspector of consulates. We had such an inspector for a foreign government through here a few days ago, and it makes us wonder why the taxpayer consents to the existence of such sinecures. But as long as we have party government we shall probably have sinecures for those who have influence.

MARKET.

LAUGHTON—McCULLA. —On Tuesday 9th instant, at the English Church, São Paulo, by the Rev. G. E. Craven, ARTHUR GABRIEL LAUGHTON, of Birkenhead, to HELEN, daughter of the late William McCulla, of Newry, Ireland. No cards.

BUSINESS NOTES

—Last year there were issued in Brazil 200 patents and 10 caveats.

—The present sugar crop of Rio Grande do Norte is estimated at 100,000 bags and the cotton crop at 200,000 sacks.

—It is stated that the custom-house wishes to collect a duty of 45 a copy on the illustrated catalogue of Birlido, Monic & Co.

—This year's sugar crop in the state of Pernambuco is thought to be much smaller than that of last year. For the month of January the receipts amounted to only 271,000 bags, against 317,000 in January, 1896.

We like much pleasure in noting that Mr. George D. Estlin, until recently sub-manager of the London and River Plate Bank in this city, has been appointed manager of the branch of the same bank in Bahia.

—It is stated that the prefect of the federal district will shortly call for tenders for the telephone service of this city. In the meanwhile a temporary service, it is said, will be established. That is about what we have been having all along.

—The defective and negligent service rendered by the Santa Thereza electric tramway has driven away many residents and frightened away a considerable part of its holiday traffic. This is the natural result of bad administration. Will the shareholders see it?

There was an explosion in a hardware store at S. Diego on the 8th inst. There was a large quantity of powder, fireworks, kerosene and other inflammables in the place, and the explosion probably resulted from the extraordinary carelessness of some smoker. The place was wrecked and burned, and the young man in charge was fatally burned.

It is stated that the government has agreed to accept from the Banco di Republica in part payment of the latter's debt certain property including the railway of the Companhia Melhoramentos do Brazil, the bank building in construction on Rua Brimede de Moraes, the S. Lazaro tavern, the market building on praça da Gloria, the Praga-viana loan of 670,000 and the Companhia Leopoldina's debt of 26,000,000\$. The payment thus made will, it is expected, reduce the bank's indebtedness to 50,000,000\$, which, it is said, will be paid without interest in 20 years, the bank handing itself to lend to planters the sum of 25,000,000\$ on mortgage bonds of the banks of Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes and S. Paulo.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—Brazilian 1889 funds were down to 66 1/2 in London yesterday.

—The new Macaé custom house yielded a revenue of 11,595\$105 in January.

—The minister of finance is preparing new regulations for discharging the custom-houses throughout the country. It is beginning to be seen that the officials require quite as much watching as the merchants.

It is stated on the authority of the *Débats*, that the Bank Banque Française has agreed to advance 25 million francs to the Brazilian government, the lending Paris banks sharing this loan, and thus demonstrating their confidence in the future of that country, where wise measures of economy have been adopted. —*European Mail*, Jan. 20.

Impressa

MARKET REPORT.
Rio de Janeiro, 15th February, 1897.

FEBRUARY 9.		
50	Apollice, 5%.	928,000
10	do	929
5	do 4%.	1,740
5	do 1895.	921
20	do	920
40	do regia.	928
80	Emprestimo Municipal.	170
10	h. n. Credito Real do Brazil, gold.	44

<i>Banks.</i>		
40	Commercial	207
000	Incubator	7
10	National	165
36	Republic	120
2	do	131
20	do	131 500
100	do	132
20	Rural	240
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
100	Oeste de Minas, R.R., 28	10 250
50	Sorocabana, R.R.	78
120	Surfacing, Industrial mill	90
240	S. Lázaro	15
20	Parques e Estaleiros	20
20	Medicamentos no Brazil	20

MARKET REPORT

FEBRUARY 10.		
Apólices, ss.	928	000
25 do	928	
100 do	928	
1 do	1,242	
40 do	919	
10 do 1895	162	
Empréstimo Municipal	31	500
deb. Banco de Crédito Mare	29	
h. n. Crédito Real do Brazil, comp	31	

50	do gold, comp.....	40 600
	<i>Rankz.</i>	
15	Internediarin	110
10	Rephlica	112
160	do	151 500
250	do 2s	65
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
50	Integridade, inse	34
300	Const.ueçõe. Civi.	15 500
100	Forja e Estaleiro.	7
40	Loteria Nacional no Brazil	26 50
200	Melhoramentos no Brazil	29
200	do	29 50

FEBRUARY 11.		
3	Apollies, 5s.	28500
2	Gold 6s. 1868.	2400
200	h. u. Credito Real de S. Paulo.	58
<i>Banks.</i>		
50	Commercial	203
100	Constructor	9 250
98	Lavoura e Comercio, 2s.	5
200	Republica, 2s.	66
3	Rural.	3

Miscellaneous	
100	Viação Férrea Sapunchy..... 6
20	Gerul, insee..... 45
50	Aliaça, mill..... 05
16	Central do Brazil..... 70
1400	Melhoramentos no Brazil..... 50 500
1090	do bo. 15 April..... 32
30	Rural do Brazil..... 5

FEBRUARY 12.		
1000	Sovereigns	28900
1	Apollon, 58	928
3	do	930
15	do	931
205	do	92 1/2
52	do	1,250
10	do	931
1	do	928
1,500	do	97
18	h. n. Cred. Real de S. Paulin.	68
10	" " Cred. l'Immo.	72 500

Ranks.		
300	Intelector	6
20	Republica	131
156	do	131
5	do	56
400	do	65
Miscellaneous.		
20	Jaracin Botucatu, Brazil	122
28	S. Christiaan	66
50	Lotecim Nacabana	27
400	Milhoramentos do Brazil	30

*Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at
Rio de Janeiro*

Receipts.....	
Shipments to State	
" Europe.....	
" China.....	
" River Plate, &c	
" Coastwise.....	
Total shipments.....	
Stock	
Average quot No	
N Y	
do No 8	
N. Y. spot, quot N	
Exchange on London	
Securities at sight &	
Receipts at Santos	

Ref.:	bags
5.1529	per 60
11.0527	7.
..	per 60
707	7.
11.704	per 60
301.359	7.
15.5000	per 60
24.000	7.
9.84	per 60
8.1716	7.
35	per 60
10.200	7.

Flour.—The only receipts have been 4,500 brls. per *Wordsworth* from New York. The market has been quiet, with deliveries from warehouse about 2,000 brls. for the week, but importers have been very firm and quotations for foreign have been advanced by 75¢—\$1.00 per brl. Stocks are estimated to be about 36,000 brls. of which 15,000 brls. American and 3,000 brls. River Plate in first hands, and the close was firm at the following quotations, viz:

Lard.—The *Woodswork* brought 2,000 kegs, 25 cases from New York. Retailers continue to quote American at 640–660 rs. per lb. and native at \$380–\$390 per kilogramme.

Pork.—Receipts have been 2,575 brls. 350 half-brls. per *H. orizveroth*. American is lower at \$1,260—\$1,340 per kilogramme and native unchanged at \$1,300—\$1,500.

White Pine.—Unchanged and steady at 210 rs. per foot. There are no receipts.
Swedish Pine.—Quotations nominal and receipts nil.
Spruce Pine.—There have been no receipts and

Turpentine.—Receipts nil and last quotations, 800-820 rs per kilogramme, may be continued.

Indian corn.—Receipts have been 6,007 bags per week for *Eddystone* and *Bielague*, from the River Plate. Dealers quote River Plate 500 rs per bag lower, at \$3,500—\$3,500—\$3,500 and native 1500 according to quality.

Brass.—Receipts nil. The local mills are still selling at \$500—6,000 per bag.

RUM.—The coastwise receipts have been only 6 pipes, 23 brl. and 3 demi johs. The last quotation furnished us are higher for some and lower for other qualities, viz.:

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.
FEBRUARY 13.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—Get the Rose, 310 tons; (Geordie) collect.

FEB. 10.

PENINSULA—By the Cambria; 1261 tons; (Rumson) ballast.

5	Commercial	205
50	Comercio	205
17	Credito Movel	22
50	Depositos e Descontos	80
503	Iniciador	6
2	Republica, 2s	66
503	do	66
16	Rural, 2s	107

No	Sorocechana, R.R.	80
4	Hippodrome Nacional	95
500	Medhamentos no Brasil	31
2100	do	56
500	do bo. 31 March	32
300	do bo. 15 April	32
500	do	33
1500	do bo. 30 April	33
50	Tatter-sall Moreira	60
200	S. Christovao, train	146

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED

Established in 1862

Capital.....	£ 6,500,000
Idem realized.....	5,000,000
Reserve fund.....	1,500,000

BALANCE SHEET OF THE RIO BRANCH,	
30TH JANUARY, 1897	
<i>Assets:</i>	
Bills discounted,	5,084,498.08
Bills receivable,	7,054,425.90
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.,	4,894,417.15

Shutty accounts.....	3,308,771	55
Pledges for loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.....	6,697,884	94
Cash in current funds.....	25,226,668	19
	<hr/>	
R.	52,790,195	66

Liabilities:

Declared capital of this branch.....	1,500,000	70
Deposits, fixed maturity and with notice	9,111,485	27

do without interest	9,172,790 25
Sundry accounts	9,516,807 14
Securities pledged	8,927,874 40
Bills payable	4,018,113 78
Head office, agencies and branches	16,439,844 44
	Rs. 52,792,195 66

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 24th February, 1937

For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited,
*Havilland A. De Lisle, Manager,
 Frank Webb, actg. Accountant.*

	Feb. 9
9.747	
11.613	
4.411	
..	
2.701	
18.775	
292.411	
15,2100	
14.409	
9.34 c.	
8.56	
1.76	
11.032	

Feb. 10	Feb. 1
9,977	12,899
13,331	8,727
3,064	4,555
..	..
..	..
..	13
16,382	10,474
290,006	269,414
1,810	1,870
14,908	14,908
9,977	9,977
8,616	8,616
15,531	15,531
11,551	9,367

Year	Feb. 12	Feb.
1900	6,355	7,300
1901	7,276	6,200
1902	7,404	6,200
1903	..	6,200
1904	..	6,200
1905	..	6,200
1906	206,134	215,134
1907	14,500	14,500
1908	14,200	14,200
1909	8,300	8,300
1910	15,700	15,700
1911	17,300	17,300

[illegible]

Totals	Total since July
115,001	2,951,726
94,014	1,423,623
23,986	1,528,105
3,900	99,005
2,984	49,788
4,811	88,116
2,991,619	2,320,667
..	..
..	..
..	..
120,440	4,034,000

Turpentine.—Receipts nil and last quotations, 80-82 rs per kilogramme, may be continued.

Cement.—We continue quotations of 15,000—16,500 per bbl. for British, 10,000—11,500 for Belgian and German and 12,500—17,500 for French. There have been no receipts.

Indian corn.—Receipts have been 6,007 bags per week for *Eddystone* and *Bielague*, from the River Plate. Dealers quote River Plate 500 rs per bag lower, at \$3,500—\$3,500—\$3,500 and native 1,500 according to quality.

Brass.—Receipts nil. The local mills are still selling at \$500—6,000 per bag.

Hay.—Receipts nil, and last retail quotations of 140-160 frs per-kilogramme are unchanged.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report are .

3,093 tons per Cabral, from	Cardiff,
2,487 " " Blatheim,	d)

RUM.—The coastwise receipts have been only 6 pipes, 23 brl. and 3 demi johs. The last quotation furnished us are higher for some and lower for other qualities, viz.:

Pernambuco and Alagoas	120 000—130 000
Aracaju and Bahia	135 000—140 000
Campos	140 000—145 000
Angra and Paraty	150 000—160 000

CLIPPING NUNES

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 13.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS
FEBRUARY 9.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—Get the Rose, 310 tons; (Geordie) collect.

FEB. 10.

PENINSULA—By the Cambria; 1261 tons; (Rumson) ballast.

FEB. 23.
APALACHICOLA—Port by *Brazil*; 389 tons: Marmalade ballast.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
10th	Magdalena Brit.	Southampton* 17 ds.	Royal Mail.
8th	Others. Bk.	Liverpool* 21 ds.	Norton, Megaw & Co.
8th	Santos Ger.	Hamburg* 26 ds.	Rd. Johnston & Co.
9th	Clyde Brit.	River Plate 20 ds.	Royal Mail.
9th	Cabral Brit.	Cardiff 23 ds.	Brazilian Coal Co.
9th	Edystone Brit.	Constitution 9 d	To order.
9th	Linea Ita.	Rosario* 7 ds.	North Star Mills.
10th	Bretagne Fr.	River Plate* 6 ds.	Karl Valis & Co.
10th	Portugal Fr.	do 3 ds.	Messageries Maritimes
11th	Woolworth Big.	New York* 21 ds.	Hermann Slottz & Co.
11th	Kip. R. Wilhelm Ger.	Bremen* 31 ds.	A. Fioriti & Co.
11th	S. Gottardo Ital.	Genoa* 25 ds.	U. Rodriguez & Co.
11th	Stallheim Nor.	Santos 15 ds.	La Veloce.
11th	Rosario Ital.	do 15 ds.	Rd. Johnston & Co.
12th	Belenden Brit.	London* 35 ds.	Norton, Megaw & Co.
12th	Carrolla Brit.	Haver* 22 ds.	Chargeurs Réunis.
12th	Stallheim Brit.	Antwerp* 20 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
12th	Asiatic Prince Brit.	Santos 20 ds.	Chargeurs Réunis.
12th	Carrolla Brit.	do 20 ds.	Messageries Maritimes.
12th	La Plata Fr.	Bordeaux* 16 ds.	Ed. Johnston & Co.
12th	Holheim Brit.	Liverpool 21 ds.	Large Trunks.
12th	Porto Alegre Ger.	Hamburg* 23 ds.	Cardiff 21 ds.
12th	Leveant Brit.	Buenos Aires 8 ds.	do 5 ds.
12th	Tiempo Arg.	do 5 ds.	do
12th	Julia Park Brit.	do 5 ds.	do

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
10th	Corrientes Ger.	Hamburg*	Sundries.
8th	Zichy Aust.	Trieste*	do
8th	Malindi Ger.	Santa Lucia	do
8th	Munich Brit.	River Plate*	do
8th	Carney Brit.	Buenos Aires.	do
8th	Flaxman Brit.	Santos.	do
9th	Magdalena Brit.	River Plate	do
9th	Clyde Brit.	Southampton*	do
10th	Portugal Fr.	Bordeaux*	do
10th	Sirabo Brit.	New York.	do
10th	Strait of Menai Brit.	Ship Island.	do
10th	Patagonia Ger.	Santos.	do
10th	Coringa Nor.	Buenos Aires.	do
12th	Thunke Ger.	New York.	do
12th	Manitoba Brit.	Marseilles*	do
12th	S. Gottardo Ital.	Genoa*	do
12th	Rosario Ital.	do	do
12th	Wenace Ger.	Buenos Aires.	do
12th	Heimburg Ger.	Hamburg*	do
12th	Olinda Ger.	Buenos Aires.	do
12th	County Derry Brit.	Santos.	do
12th	Carrolla Fr.	Santos.	do

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

NAME	FROM	TO
Antigua	Hamburg*	New York
Asiatic	Oporto	do
Albana	Hamburg	do
Adonia	Oporto	do
Asiatic	at Lisbon	do
Albana	Brunswick	15 Dec.
Asiatic	Pensacola	3 Dec.
Ranilo	Cardiff	10 Nov.
Canada	Norfolk	do
Cerl Hindin	Cardiff	do
C. Pindin	Rangoon	10 Sept.
Cara	at Bermuda	do
Cara Prince	at Cndiz	do
Caldonia (str.)	Leith	do
D. Pisto	Baltimore	27 Jan.
Crofta	Newcastle	14 Jan.
Goldberg	Pensacola	7 Jan.
Hansa Blankard	London	14 Jan.
Isenack	New York	11 Jan.
Enger	Stockholm	20 Nov.
Land Kitten (str.)	Cardiff	do
Munveta	Pensacola	do

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- Feb. 15th

Circulation	Public Funds	Par	Last day
262,126,000\$	Stock 5 1/2 currency (coupons)	100	95 1/2
25,500,000	Bonds of 1895	100	92 1/2
22,715,000	Stock 4 1/2 (gold), converted	100	92 1/2
12,250,000	Gold Loan, 1895, 6 1/2	100	2,400 000
24,570,000	do do 1878, 1 1/2	100	1,500 000
18,500,000	do do 1896, 4 1/2	100	970 000
17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo	100	160 000
10,000,000	do do Minas Geraes, 5 1/2	100	160 000
75,000,000	do do Rio de Janeiro, 6 1/2	100	160 000
	Emprestimo Municipal	100	160 000
Capital	Banks	Par	Last day
10,000,000\$	Commercial	200	150 000
20,000,000	Commercial	200	150 000
24,700,000	do and series	200	150 000
15,000,000	Constructor	200	150 000
20,000,000	Credito Movel	200	150 000
10,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio	200	150 000
10,000,000	do and series	200	150 000
155,250,400	Nacional Brasileiro	200	150 000
20,000,000	Republica do Brazil	200	150 000
	do and series	200	150 000
	Rural e Hypothecario	200	150 000
	do and series	200	150 000
Capital	Railways	Par	Last day
40,000,000\$	Bahia & Minas	400	150 000
10,000,000	Muzambinho	100	150 000
62,000,000	Deste de Minas	200	150 000
24,000,000	do do and series	200	150 000
70,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande	200	150 000
	Uniao Sorocabana-Itanua	200	150 000
	do and series	200	150 000
Capital	Tramways	Par	Last day
10,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico	200	150 000
22,000,000	S. Christovão	200	150 000
Capital	Mills	Par	Last day
10,000,000\$	Alliança	200	150 000
1,000,000	Brazil Industrial	200	150 000
1,000,000	Caracas	200	150 000
1,000,000	Confiança Industrial	200	150 000
500,000	D. Isabel	200	150 000
1,000,000	Industria Mineira	200	150 000
1,000,000	Manufatura Fluminense	200	150 000
4,000,000	Petropolisana	200	150 000
1,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcântara	200	150 000
300,000	Santa Luzia	200	150 000

Masabou	Pensacola	17 Dec.
Maria Emilia	Lisbon	18 Nov.
New City	Pensacola	do
Pallas	Hamburg	do
Plant	Cardiff	do
Plant Mercury (str.)	Pensacola	do
Ragnar	Newport	do
Rosennau (str.)	Cardiff	19 Jan.
Sidnam (str.)	Hamburg	do
Sena	Oporto	3 Jan.
Sena (str.)	Baltimore	do
Thomas Hilward	Sunderland	7 Jan.
Uasco da Gama	Oporto	do
Verene	Marseilles	27 Nov.
Zulu	Cardiff	do

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, February 14th, 1897.

NAME	TOSS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
American				
Ing George Bailey	1185	Jan.	New York	John Moore & Co.
Ing M. H. Tower	537	do	New York	V. W. Guimarães & Co.
Ing Baltimore	590	do	Baltimore	Watson, Ritchie & Co.
Ing Melle J. H.	597	do	Baltimore	Quayle, D. & C.
Ing Yvette	498	do	Baltimore	Quayle, D. & C.
Ing Good News	677	do	Baltimore	Leveing & Co.
Ing White Wings	654	Feb.	Baltimore	Leveing & Co.
British				
sp Geo. T. Hay	1647	Nov.	Mohile	P. P. Passos.
sp Servia	1299	do	London	Walter, H. & Co.
sp Sierra Morena	1256	Dec.	Rangoon	Alvares, P. & Co.
sp Lizie Burrill	1188	do	Quebec	Perraz Soderino & Co.
sp Kelyrville	1182	Jan.	Prasacola	V. W. Guimarães & Co.
sp Netherlon	187	do	Gaspé	L. A. Magalhães.
sp Parthenope	1481	do	Norfolk	Gas Co.
sp Condrin Queen	1217	do	Norfolk	Gas Co.
sp Conductor	1063	do	Brunswick	Perraz Soderino & Co.
sp Weivera	784	Feb.	Marseilles	To order.
sp Lindover Abbey	521	do	Rangoon	John Moore & Co.
French				
sp Paul Albert	555	Feb.	Marseilles	To order.
German				
Ing Heim. Becker	563	Oct.	Paranaguá	To order.
Ing Marie Thum	171	Jan.	Ungahy	To order.
Norwegian				
sp Pr. Arthur	1533	Nov.	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & Co.
sp Netin	107	Dec.	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & Co.
sp Pr. Louis	1262	Jan.	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & Co.
Portuguese				
sp Margarida	356	Sept.	Oporto	Costa Leite & Co.
sp Oceano	1818	Dec.	Oporto	Macedo Jr. & Co.
sp Albatroz	722	do	Ilha do Sal	Macedo Jr. & Co.
sp Novo Lido	414	do	Oporto	J. J. Gonçalves
sp Oliveira	758	do	Ilha de Maio	J. A. G. Santos
sp Tentadora	284	Jan.	Ilha do Sal	A. H. Santos.

ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF
SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

from superior calendered papers of various colors;

American Commercial Envelopes,

made from the best white and tinted papers;

LINEN ENVELOPES,

made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the
United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make.
Samples may be seen at the

Typographia Aldina

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro.

ASKED FOR ALL OVER THE WORLD

Most Aristocratic and Delicious Perfumes

Crab Apple Blossoms

Violets de Parme

Matsukita del Japon

White Rose, Orchidia, English Roses,
Chypre, Gardenia, etc.

Sole 1893, 2,000,000 Bottles

NEW LATEST PERFUMES
MATSUKITA
A CHARMING-UNIQUE
AND DELICIOUS NEW SCENT
REDOLENT OF
THE LAND OF FLOWERS
LATEST PRODUCTION OF THE
CROWN PERFUMERY CO.
177 NEW BOND ST. LONDON.
recommended to all lovers of
Crab Apple Blossom Perfume,
and the Crown Lavender Salts



Establ. 1860. 17 first Medals

CROWN LAVENDER SALTS

Cure for Headache, Colds, Depression,

Influenza and Nausea. Cooling

and Refreshing at all Times.

For sale at

CRASHLEY & Co.

PREÇO FIXO

(Camb. 250 & Co.)

MIGUEL LOPES & Irmão

And all principal Perfumery Stores

Agents: ARP & Co., 68, Ouvidor.

Champagne Piper Heidsieck

From the old firm Heidsieck

ESTABLISHED IN 1785

Carte Blanche.

No.

Brit Extra.

115 RUA DA QUITANDA 115

FRITZ J. CARLSON

Successor of GEORGE JANSEN

Fine English and American tailoring, Importer of Gentlemen's and Boy's underwear, Waterproofs, Hats of the latest styles and from the best manufacturers.

Orders executed within 24 hours.

42, RUA DO ROSARIO, 42
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Birmingham Hardware Merchant,

old established house, well up in all branches, wishes to arrange with large firm in the Brazils, to buy and ship for them all their English goods on commission.

Prompt shipment and lowest prices guaranteed. Correspondence invited.
Address: "Hardware Merchant," c/o Indian & Colonial Advertising Co., 3 Whitehall St., London E.C.

→ **HUGO BRILL** ←

Only Establishment in Brazil for cutting precious stones.

Speciality in BRAZILIAN stones, like

Tourmalines, Emeralds, Topaz, Amethysts, Chrysolites, Fancy stones, Agates from Rio Grande do Sul, Ginkgos and

PARIS BRILLIANTS.

12, Rua Gonçalves Dias, 12
RIO DE JANEIRO

THOMAS J. LIPTON

LIPTON'S Teas,
LIPTON'S Hams,
LIPTON'S Jams,
LIPTON'S Pickles,
LIPTON'S Groceries

115, Rua da Quitanda.

CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

(Brama Brewery)

RIO DE JANEIRO.

142, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPICAHY
Telephone No. 10.083

FRANCISKANER BRAU

Beer in barrels, shipped and bottled.

Makes a speciality of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

GEORGE MASCHKE & Co.

Proprietors

PETROPOLIS**DOMINGOS R. CORDEIRO, JR.**

CONTRACTOR

Engineering and Construction Offices.

Plans and contracts for railways, highways, drainage, water-works, etc., etc.

Furnishes stone for walls and street pavements.

English and French spoken

Avenida 15 de Novembro 117, sobrado.

"THE ENGINEER."

For sale 21 complete sets of "The Engineer" 1876-1896 (14 years bound). Apply to Crashley & Co. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

The Académie de Médecine of France has placed

Apollinaris**"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"**

"At the head of all the waters examined for purity and freedom from disease germs."

Ask for



Sole importers:

ROMBAUER & Co.

78, RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

"JOHANNIS"

The king of natural table waters.

The finest in the world.

Walter, Block & Co., 115, Quitanda.

CLEVELAND BICYCLES

Light, Strong, Easy running.

Removable Clincher Tyres.

Dust Proof Bearings.

Reversible Handle Bars.

Hardened Steel Chain.

Diamond and Drop Frame.

WHEELS KEPT IN STOCK.

MITCHELL & COLE,

57, OUVIDOR.

Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd.

GLASGOW.

Manufacturers of

No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITEand **GELATINE DYNAMITE,**

under Government inspection.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, net weight.

Works: **ANDER, Ayrshire** (Scotland)**POLMONT, Stirlingshire**

Sacks of above goods always in hand in Rio magazine, and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all workings.

All information concerning the above can be had on application to the Agents in Brazil.

Watson Ritchie & Co.

25, Rua Theophila Mitou,

Rio de Janeiro.

To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disarrangement of the stomach for intestines, so frequent during travel. This marvellous remedy is accompanied by a prospectus in three languages, viz. Portuguese, English and French to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at the manufacturer's depot, No. 72, Rua S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

Melles. **M. & E. NATTE' & Co.**

Feather-Flowers, Toys, Humming Bird, and a large Assortment of dolls, Batteries and other objects of natural history and curiosities from Brazil, also Views of Rio and neighborhood.

44, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 44

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For sale 18 complete sets of "Engineering" 1876-1896 (14 years bound). Apply to Crashley & Co. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

S. Paulo

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8 B, Rua de São Bento
SÃO PAULO

NEWSAGENTS, BOOKSELLERS

and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Lace and Bennett's Hair, Pen's caps, and nearly every English article of general use, on hand.

Agents for Linen's teas, of which there is always a good stock.

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São Paulo.

JOHN SHERRINGTON,

Mechanical Engineer.

(Engenheiro Mecânico).

For 20 years Manager of the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co., Ltd., lately Manager of the São Paulo branch.

Correspondence solicited

Address: No. 2, Praça do Commercio,

São Paulo, Brazil.

GINGER ALE.

Made in S. Paulo by Tito Zerdoc & Co. from the choicest India Ginger, and therefore exactly similar to the well known Belfast make.

The makers will deliver orders of 1 dozen upwards at 18 in ordinary bottles and 18 the dozen in special bottles.

Special terms for wholesale orders.

TITO ZERDOC & Co

Rua Formosa No. 12.

SÃO PAULO

Shipping.

Geo. R. Payton, Frank H. Norton
ESTABLISHED 1885.
THOMAS NORTON & Co.
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.
104, Wall Street. **NEW YORK.**

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1897

Date	Steamer	Destination
Feb. 27	Danube	Montevideo e Buenos Ayres.
" 28	Magdalen	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg, Southampton.

This Company will have steamers from and to England
three times per month.
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be
taken out at the Agency.
For freight, passages and other information apply to No. 2,
Rua General Canaan, 1st floor.
O. C. Anderson,
Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE STEAMERS.

LAMPART & HOLT LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK

Wordsworth, Hevelius, Buffon, Coleridge
and Galileo.
The steamer

"WORDSWORTH"

is intended to sail for
New York

20th inst.
Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate rates.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
The voyage is much quicker than by way of England, and
without the inconveniences of transfer.

Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.

For freight apply to the Broker
Wm. R. McNiven,
60, Rua 19 de Março.

For further particulars apply to the
Agents: **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ltd.**
58, Rua 1º de Março

PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Liguria..... Feb. 17th
Orellana..... March 3rd
These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and
all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken
out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.
For freights apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;
and for passages and other information to
Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., Agents,
No. 2, Rua de São Pedro.

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.,
LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

BETWEEN
NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

NOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Ionic—4753 tons—about 25. February
Considerable reduction in fares.
London £ 15.0.0 First class
12.0.0 Second class

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every
convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TENERIFFA
and LIVERPOOL: passengers may land at latter port.
For freight apply to F. D. Machado,
No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;
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OBSERVE THAT THE
SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins
IS NOW
PRINTED
IN BLUE INK
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE
OUTSIDE WRAPPER

of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,
Worcester;
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.
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